Preserved

PRESERVED

App. F. IX-4

1939.

(Prisons)

Previous References

File No. 97-39

Serial Nos. 1-2, 4-7

Later References.

PRESERVED

97-39(8-10)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Six aug

Part B for March 1940.

SUBJECT.

Constitution of a Committee for Jail Reforms.

Letter dated 26-3-40 from the Chairman, Jail reforms Committee.

Appreciates the gift of new Noiseless Remington Typewriter.

Serial No.

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Budget Session- June 1939.

PROMISE.

1) The First Member of Council promised to consider favourably the suggestion of Mr. D.H. Chandrasekhara to appoint a Committee to go into the question of Jail Reforms.

Cut Motion No.119

2) As instructed in perm, a draft G.O. is put up for consideration

3) The names of the officers and the non-official gentlemen constituting the proposed Committee have to be filled up.

BKR 22-8-39

Law Secy

4) A tentative draft note is put up in regard to the proposed Jail reforms Committee. If approved, the draft will be sent to the I.G of Prisons for his suggestions, if any, in regard to the terms of reference

5) Yes Now

1st Member)

C 28/8

BKR 23-8

6) Nil 25/8/39

C 24/8

7) Draft letter is submitted for appl.

B 26/8/39

8) Issue BKR 26-8-39

PRISONS

Constitution of a Committee — Jail Reforms

File No. 1782 of 19 — General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

Issued Ctte No P 1262 dated 30.8.39
to Secy 2nd of Prisons.

30/8/39

From

Secy 2nd of Prisons
Letter No. 144-3 dated 5th Oct 1939
forwarding his suggestions in the matter.

1) Submitted for orders if the suggestions of the D.G may be included in the draft G.O

2) Kind reference is invited to paras 4 to 6 of the notes supra.

6/10/39

10) BXR 6.10.39

Law Secy)

11) Please put up a draft including D.G's suggestions

7/10 BXR 7.10.39

12) Draft G.O is typed after including the suggestions of the D.G and put up

9/10/39

13) BXR 9.10.39

Law Secy)

14) Draft terms are put up.

1st Secy

10/10 BXR 10.10.39

SECY. LAW DEPT. 7 OCT. 1939 GOVT OF MYSORE

SECY. LAW DEPT. 9 OCT. 1939 GOVT OF MYSORE

Prisons

Constitution of a Committee for Jail Reforms

3382-P

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | F. III-2

Serial No.

15) The area was to request Sir Charles Todhunter to be the chairman of this committee. The terms of reference may be settled in consultation with him after he rejoins duty.

Please submit to the Dewan

as well as the personnel

MEE
12/10/39

Dewan)

G
12/10

Sec M 1.10.939

16) M
13-10-39

17) It is learnt that Sir Charles Todhunter rejoined duty on the 1st June 1939. Submitted

K
15/11/39

18) BKR
15-11-39

3336
15.11.39

Law Secy)

19) If approved Sir Charles might be consulted

G. 17/11

1st Member)

BKR
20.11.39

20) MEE
21/11/39

Dewan)

21) G 21/11

BKR
22-11-39

22) M
22/11

G. 22/11

PRISONS

Jail Reforms — Constitution of

File No. of 19 . General and Revenu Department.

Serial No.

23) Draft D.O letter is submitted for approval if it is not proposed to send the file unofficially.

24/11/39

24) BKR 26.11.39 Law Secy

3643
27.11.39

25) Phase type & put up

29/11 BKR 30.11.39

26) Draft letter is typed & submitted.

30/11/39

27) BKR 30.11.39 Law Secy

28) For perusal before issue by Member 1/12/39

BKR 1.12.39

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MINISTER OF COUNCIL
DEC 1 1939
No 5244

29) D.O. sent by Member 2.12.1939

G.

D. O letter No C. 248 dated 30th Dec 1939 from Sir Charles Todhunter to the 1st Member of Council.

BKR 4.12.39

30) 1st Member's order thereon dated 5.12.39 "Law Secy. Please put up references"

Sp. 4/12

Submitted.

6/12/39

31) BKR 6.12.39 Law Secy

Prisons

Jail Reforms. Constitution of a Committee

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 3688 of 19 | [A pp. F. III-2

Serial No.

1st Member) 32) Ce 7/12/39

BKR 8.12.39

33) The letter from Sir Charles Todhunter may be submitted to Mr Dewan for perusal. As Sir Charles is not willing to take up the work, other proposals will be made regarding the chairmanship and constitution of the Committee

Secy 8/12/39

4299

Dewan) Ce 11/12/39

BKR 11.12.39

34) I wonder if Mr K.S. Chandrasekhara Iyer will take it up

Secy 11-12-39

(1st Member) Ce 12.12.39

BKR 12.12.39

35) Secy 12/12/39

MS 13/12

BKR 13.12.39

36) Submitted with a draft letter to Justice Chandrasekhara Iyer for consideration

13/12/39

37) Draft on the lines of the previous letter is put up for approval

BKR 14.12.39

Chief Secy) 38) appd MS 14/12

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

Serial No.

[illegible] D.O No P 4236 dated 19.12.39

19/12/39

Chandra Vilasa,
Basavangudi post,
Bangalore City.

31st January 1940

Dear Mr.Kesaviengar,

I have delayed a formal acknowledgment to your D.O.letter of the 18th December No.4236, till I have had opportunities of personal consultation with you. I have also taken some time to consider whether it would be prudent at my age to undertake the onerous duties of presiding over an important Committee of the kind under contemplation of Government. If I now write to accept the honour offered to me, it is with a certain amount of diffidence and in the assurance that the conditions of my task will be made as easy and agreeable as possible.

As regards the personnel of the Committee, it is desirable that it should not be unwieldy or comprise disharmonious elements. I am handing you separately a tentative list of names for consideration. I shall be only too glad to consider alternative or additional names.

An efficient Secretary, full time if possible, is indispensable. I have no particular person at present in view. I shall need a small lump sum by way of initial equipment (chiefly a new noiseless Remington typewriter for my personal use)

I suggest below a rough outline of the terms of reference, which may be amplified or curtailed as may be deemed desirable:

"A considerable period of time has elapsed since the subject of prison administration in India was subjected to comprehensive enquiry. The system in force in Mysore, which is more or less the same in essentials as in British India, has remained unchanged during the last twenty years and more. The Government consider that the time has arrived for a thorough overhauling of the machinery and methods in the light of experience here and elsewhere and of progressive ideas as to the treatment of prisoners and the moral and deterrent effect of prison discipline. They are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials to make a (searching) enquiry into the whole matter of prison administration in the Mysore State, the efficacy of the existing system, and any defects therein, and to suggest remedies and improvements on practicable lines.

"The Committee will consider the following among other points falling within the scope of the enquiry:

1. the appropriateness and efficacy of the present system in the matter of its reformatory and deterrent effects;
2. the classification of criminals and discrimination in regard to their treatment in jail;
3. the employment of prisoners on appropriate forms of labour, including jail industries;
4. the instruction and training of prisoners

5, the health and well-being of the inmates o prisons including those under trial;

6. jail discipline, prison offences and punis ments;

7. dietary;

8. release of prisoners on parole or security

9. the after-care of discharged prisoners, in cluding facilities for their reinstatement social and economic life;

10. jail visitors and honorary helpers in wel fare work;

11. prison staff, their recruitment, training, duties and emoluments;

12. number and location of prisons;

13. finance

The above is perhaps rather a formidable amplification of list; but a little precision and/detail may obviate subsequent uncertainties as to the scope of the enquiry.

Yours sincerely

N S Chandrasekhara Aiyar

A tentative List of Names.

Chairman.

Official Members: 1) Dr.B.K.Narayana Rao, Inspector-General of Prisons. ✓

2) Mr.Abdul Aziz Khan, District Magistrate. ✓

Retired Officer: @@ Mr.K.Shankaranarayana Rao, Retd. Judge, Mysore High Court. ✓

Non-Offl.Members: 1) Mr.D.H.Chandrasekharaiya ✓@@ or Mr.B.Puttaiya. ✓

2) Mr.R.Gopalaswami Iyer ✓ or Mr.Ramachandra. ✗

Secretary.

Serial No.	
	42) Secret cut & draft letter to M R.K. Narayanan P&L(G) 6/2/42
	43) Ajit MS 6/2

Serial No.

To The I. G. of Prisons, No 3938 P 7-2-40 calls for his opinion on the personnel of the committee

From the I. G. of Prisons No. 1444 P 9-2-40 states that he has no suggestions to offer.

44) Subd.

45. Draft Subd.

To Mr K S Chandrasekhara Iyer, No 4054 P, 14-2-40. States that the I. G. Prisons agreed to the personnel.

From Mr. K. S Chandrasekhara Iyer, P 16-7-40 stating that the names are suitable, and suggesting the appointment of an efficient secy.

45) Subd. The personnel of the proposed Committee has been agreed to by Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer and the I.G. of Prisons. Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer wants an efficient whole-time Secretary for the Committee. This is for orders. It is also for orders if the terms of reference mentioned by him in his letter of the 31st January 40 may be adopted.

Serial No.

42) The Inspector General of Prisons, who was consulted regarding the personnel of the Jail Reforms Committee suggested by Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer, consi that the names are quite suitable. It now remains to appoint a whole time Secretary for the Committee, and specify the terms of reference. Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer has specified the terms of reference in his lett dated 31st January 1940, and these may perhaps be approved.

47) As regards a Secretary, I would suggest th name of Mr. B.K. Ramakrishnaiya, Assistant Secretary, who is now placed on special duty in connection with the Debt Conciliation work. This work is expected to be over by the 10th of March 40, and he may therafter appointed as Secretary to the Jail Reforms Committee.

48) I had a personal talk with Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer about the work of the Committee. He wan a new noiseless Remington Typewriter for his use, and A an lumpsum grant for contingencies, for which he shou not be asked to furnish details. As regards the type writer, he says he should be permitted to keep it for B himself after the work of the Committee is over. Thes proposals may perhaps be approved.

A draft Govt. Order is subd. for consideration.

MS 18/2/40

Hon 2 20.2.40

49) The lumpsum grant is Rs/-

51) Agree MS 21/2

1st member Rev. Law Sec'y Fin'l Sec'y

53) A. The amount has to be specified
B. It is not clear to me why it should remain with the President unless it is proposed to present it to him as a momento.

ASI 20.2.40 MS 20/2

File No. | of 19 | General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

54) The draft G.O appears to be Suitable and if the Hon'ble Minister approves it may be circulated and orders issued

NLL
21/2/40
MS
21/2

5 We shall, of course, let the Ch. have the typewriter. He deserves a great deal more!

MS
21-2-40

MS
22/2

CB
Circulate
MS
22/2

For Disposal by Circulation. No. C. 341

56)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Council Matter.

Subject

Proposal to appoint a Committee to go into the question of Jail Reforms.

Circulated to the Members of Council.

By Order,

22nd February 1940 *Chief Secretary to Government.*

First Member of Council. 23/2/40

Second Member of Council. 23.2.40

D. F. N. Amb.

C. B. 24.2.40

8156 24.2.40 First Member.)

7. 11. Signed by M

27/2/40

Subject.—

Proposal to appoint a Committee to go into the questior of Jail Reforms.

These papers relate to the proposal to appoint a Commit to examine the present working of Jails and Lockups and sugges reforms for improving the same. This subject has been urged u the attention of Government for some time past both in the Rep sentative Assembly and in the Legislative Council, and at the Budget Session of the Legislative Council held in June 1939, H stated that the suggestion to appoint a Committee to go into t question of Jail reforms, would be favourably considered and further action taken.

A considerable period of time has elapsed since the sul ject of prison administration in India was subjected to compre hensive enquiry. The system in force in Mysore, which is more or less the same in essentials as in British India, has remair almost unchanged during the last 25 years and more. The time now come when it is necessary to have a thorough overhauling c the machinery and methods in the light of experience here and elsewhere, and of progressive ideas as to the treatment of pri soners and the moral and deterrent effect of prison discipline

Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur K.S.Chandrasekhara Aiya has kindly agreed to take up the Chairmanship of the Committee and in consultation with him, it is proposed to appoint the fo lowing officials and non-officials as members of the Committee

Members.

1. Rajasevasaktha Mr.B.K.Narayana Rao, B.A., M.B., C.M., &c Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore,
2. Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, B.A., District Magistrate, Bangalore.
3. Mr. B.G. Appadorai Mudaliar, B.A., &c., Acting Director of Industries and Commerc
4. Rajadharmaprasakta Mr.K.Shankaranarayana Rao. Retired Judge, High Court of Mysore,
5. Mr. D.H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Member, Legislative Council.

6. Mr. B. Puttaiya, B.A.,
   Retired Superintendent, Government Printing.
7. Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer,
   Member, Representative Assembly.

Secretary.

Mr. B.K. Ramakrishnaiya, M.A., LL.B.,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

The Committee will consider the following among other points falling within the scope of the enquiry:-

(1) The appropriateness and efficacy of the present system i the matter of its reformatory and deterrent effects;

(2) The classification of criminals and discrimination in re gard to their treatment in jail;

(3) The employment of prisoners on appropriate forms of labo including jail industries;

(4) The instruction and training of prisoners;

(5) The health and well-being of the inmates of prisons including those under trial;

(6) Jail discipline, prison offences and punishments;

(7) Dietary;

(8) Release of prisoners on parole or security;

(9) The aftercare of discharged prisoners, including facilit for their reinstatement in social and economic life;

(10) Jail visitors and honorary helpers in welfare work;

(11) Prison staff, their recruitment, training,duties and emo ments;

(12) Number and location of prisons; and

(13) Finance.

The Dewan and the Second Member of Council agree to thes proposals and they may be graciously approved.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
27th February 1940.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the First Member of Council on the subject of the proposal to appoint a Committee to go into the question of Jail Reforms for His Highness's gracious approval.

N. Madhava Rau

First Member of Council in charge of current duties of the Dewan.

Bangalore,
27th February 1940.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of

His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Proposal to appoint a Committee to go into the question of Jail Reforms.

Order.

~~KRW~~

2/3/40

eneral and Revenue
Secretariat.

C·341

SUBJECT :—

60)

Proposal to appoint a committee to go into the question of Jail Reforms.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

~~Through~~ the Secretary to Government,

.....Law.....Department.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. (On deputation)

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. (Seen)

3
5/3/42

PRISONS

Jail Reforms Committee

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 194 | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

61) Submitted for orders, if the draft G.O already put up and approved, may issue.

As per orders at paras 49 to 55 of the note, supra, a sum of Rs 1200/- for meeting the contingent expenditure in connection with the Committee has to be placed at the disposal of the President and also a Remington Norselas Type writer at a cost of Rs 450/- has to be purchased & supplied for his personal use. A draft G.O sanctioning these two items is also submitted for appl.

May be approved

6/3/40.

62) Law Secy) 6/3/40

63) Hm 6/3/40.

64) Dm 6/3/

65) Ref:- Fin: Secy's opinion dt 20.2.40 (para 5).

Prefer unofficial line.

6/3

66) For perusal.

67) A [It is for orders whether the two special privileges viz:
(i) not requiring details to be furnished for contingent allowance
& (ii) Typewriter being retained for the personal use of Mr K.S.C. may not go in separate G.O. communs. .]

May the G.O. be communicated

Fin Secy) 6/3

68) Suggest Abs approved

Yes - but I would

Law Secy) 6/3/40

Prisons 4182

Jail Reforms Committee

PR, File No. 97 of 1939.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

10) D.O letter to the Comptr. as ordered is submitted for appl.; the portions referred to at 6? of the notes, have been omitted in the G.O which is retyped & submitted.

8/3/40

71) 8/3/40

Ref:- Paras 6? to 8?.

Note on safes.

Secy 2 21/3/212

9/3

72) The D.O. to Comptroller has also to be communicated through 7.(D)

For perusal

9/3

73) 9/3 9.3.40

74) 9/3

Issued G.O No. P 6102-3 dated 6.3.40 together with the D.O letter No. P 6144 dated 9.3.40

76) As regards the T.A & D.A to be given to the Chairman & members of the Committee, the Stationery articles required for the use of the Committee office and the assistance to be given by the Dcs when the Committee visit the districts, three draft orders

PRISONS

Reforms Committee

General and Revenue Secretariat	File No.	of 194	[App. F. III–2

Serial No.

C S. Collins
8 of 35
Placed Below

are submitted for approval. The rate of T.A and D.A to the Chairman of the Committee follows the precedent, viz, the rate allowed to him as Chairman of the Co-operative ~~Committee~~ Committee in 1935-36. As Rajadhaiona prasakta Shankara naraya na Rao is a member of the present Committee, it is for consideration if the privilege given to the Chairman in this respect may not be allowed here.

Submitted for orders.

15/3/40.

77) The privilege allowed to the Chairman of the Committee may be extended to Rajadharma-prasakta Shankaranarayan Rao also. The draft as the point may be approved. The other two drafts re: Statutory Tribunals to B.C's of the Districts may be approved

Law Secretary) 3 16/3/40

Hon'ble 16/3/40

78) It is for orders if the usual deputation allowance of 1/5th of Pay may be allowed to the Secretary of the Jail Reforms Committee, as for Mr Lock 57 of the M.S. Regn.

Law Secretary) 3 16/3/40

PRISONS

File No. of 194 | General and Revenue · Secretariat.

Serial No.

80) The one-fifth allowance referred to in the Art. is the maximum. The allowance in this case, it is suggested, may be fixed at Rs. 50/-.

81) Re: T.A. rates, it is not desirable that exceptions to the general rules should be allowed in the case of individual members on personal grounds. The special rates proposed in the case of the Chairman and the rates suggested for members may however be allowed in view of the precedent quoted.

82) Re: Rajadharmaprasakta Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, it is proposed that he should get the same rates of T.A. as he was getting as a Judge of the High Court prior to retirement. These rates do not ~~materially~~ differ from those admissible in the case of L.C.Members (which is proposed in the case of other members of the Committee) and I do not see the object of mentioning a separate rate in the case of Rajadharmaprasakta K. Shankaranarayana Rao individually.

21.3.40

83) The maximum admissible under the rules may perhaps be paid as duty allowance. (To Member)

25/3

I agree with the Hon'ble Secy on all the points dealt with in his Note

26/3/40

26/3

26/3

Pensions

Reforms Committee

General and Revenue Secretariat | P(M)S File No. 9 } of 1939 | [App. F. III–2

Serial No.	
	Draft G.O as regards the deputation allowance of Mr. Ramakrishnaiya, is submitted for approval. The other three drafts already approved will recur, if approved. The draft G.O regarding the T.A. to the Chairman & other Members is suitably revised in accordance with the Minute of the Finl Secy as agreed to by the Hon. Member. 29/3/40. 29/3/40
P. Cons. 2388/38	The G.O's are according to financial secy's opinion. Secy to Govt. Public Affairs Dept. (Secy to Govt. Public Affairs Dept.) 29/3 For perusal. 29/3 For Secy 29/3 A.S.D. 29.3.40 29/3 Issued G.O No. P 6450-1 dated 28.8.40 Issued G.O No. P. 6452-4 dated 28.8.40 Issued Letter No. P. 6455 dated 28.8.40 to the Supdt, Govt. Press. Issued Letter No. P 6457-65 dated 28.8.40 to the Dcs of Dists.

A Committee on jail reforms.

D.H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.-

(Here enter Kannada speech)

(Praying for the appointment of a Committee of officials & non-officials to go into the question of jail reforms)

Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO.-Sir, I do agree with the mover of this cut motion that jail administration should have at the back of their minds the process of improving the prisoners and the amenities given to prisoners. ~~To that extent I agree.~~ But what I should like to point out is that this has been at the back of the mind of the departmental people and they are being assisted ~~by their staff~~ in this task not by any newly formed committee but by the existing arrangements. We have got a board of non-official visitors and also one of official visitors. This is contemplated in the ~~present~~ Prisons Act and incorporated in the Jail Manual. They are entitled to visit the jail and go into the details of ~~the~~ jail administration and the amenities given to the prisoners ~~in detail and are entitled~~ and also to make recommendations which are ~~communicated to Government and action is taken on them.~~ given effect to as far as possible. Since 1926 ~~recently,~~ we have ~~what is called~~ the Standing Advisory Board ~~Committee~~ of the Jail. They also go into the details of certain aspects of jail administration and see that the prisoners are helped in ~~various ways, not only as regards~~ their material comforts, ~~but also as regards~~ moral improvement and educational aspect, ~~as well as~~ and their release and after-care arrangements and also in ~~so these agencies are existing and they are functioning.~~ And let me assure the member that ~~monthly~~ periodical meetings are being held and they ~~are initiated into~~ consider various ameliorative measures that are being carried out all over India and outside India as ~~to~~ after of penal reform. So what the mover has in mind is already in ~~action~~ practice for the last few years.

As regards ~~one other aspect~~ that he mentio[n] ~~regarding classification,~~ the classification of prisone[rs] already exist[s] and there is also a special clas[s] ~~recently~~ introduced within the last ~~two~~ few years. ~~As~~ Regard[ing] tasks, let me assure the member that the tasks are not unduly hard nor are they undermining the health of the prisoners. In fact, the tasks are very willingly done by most of the convicts whether they are hard-labour convicts or other ~~labour~~ convicts.

~~As regards~~ One other point ~~that~~ the member mentioned, viz., mixing up of under-trials as well as convicts in police lock-ups. It is inevitable ~~one~~ Another hon. member has a cut motion for having specially trained staff for every lock up, which means very great ~~forbidden~~ cost. If we do not mix them even occasionally together, we may have to multiply ~~numerous~~ buildings and the watch and ward charges will be unduly heavy.

~~All that is in the contemplation of the member in asking for a committee are already provided for, so that~~ In view of all this I do not think there is any necessity for a new committee.

Mr. N. VAJHAVA RAU.-Sir, the idea of the mover of this cut motion does not appear to be so much to have a committee for the purpose of finding out what amenities and conveniences ought to be given to prisoners in jail. That is the work of the ordinary Board of Visitors. But it is certainly the fact that in jail administration several improvement and changes have taken place in different parts of India in recent years. And also there are other questions such as those of occupation for those in jail ~~and also~~ the after-care of prisoner and so on. Government have no objection to appoint a committee to go into these questions. They will consider the mover's suggestion favourably.

Mr. D.H. CHANJASEKHAIAYA.-I am very grateful to the Member for his reply accepting the necessity for a committee. I withdraw the cut motion with pleasure.

This cut motion as well as all other cut motions under this head were withdrawn.

Mr. PRESIDENT.-The question is:

"That a grant for Rs. 13,26,000/- under 'Court of Law and Jails' be made."

The motion was adopted.

Please file in the file re
appointment of Jail Reform
Committee in Kyoga

(Prof BV) 6
5/8

BKR
8.8

JAIL REFORMS FOR BIHAR

xox

Schemes Submitted By Dr. Sen, Lt-Col. Unger And Lt-Col. Chandra

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

Ranchi, Aug. 3.

Dr. P. K. Sen, Lt.-Col. Unger and Lt.-Col Chandra have submitted schemes for Jail reforms in Bihar which will be considered at a conference in Ranchi on Aug. 13.

Dr. P. K. Sen has outlined a scheme of penal reforms for our province. The scheme has been conceived from the broader point of view of the prisoners' reclamation so that he may cease to be a future menace to society and cease to be a subject of heavy state expenditure and anxiety. But the object cannot be achieved by piece meal reforms here and there in jail administration. The whole system has to be thoroughly overhauled and the entire outlook of the jail officials has to be thoroughly changed through proper training and education before any success in this direction can be expected to be achieved. Stress has to be laid on the reformative side of the jail life, and the old idea that punishment is a retaliative measure has to be cast off completely. The question of turning out the convicts as thoroughly reformed persons imbued with all the noble ideas of life and struck with a normal sense of self-respect ready to occupy a place in the body politic as honourable citizens has not to be understood merely as a formal proposition but has to be cherished by all as a living faith and a dogma of life so far as the object of sending the prisoners to jails is concerned. They are sent there, says Dr. Sen, not to rot, worsen and be crushed. The purpose is just the opposite —to crush the devil in them and make them purer and better beings.

This will not be possible, continues Dr. Sen, unless the society at large, the Government and the jail officials realise fully that reformation is the chief and perhaps the only object of jail life. The first necessity in this connection is, therefore, the development of a new psychology—the fostering of a new ideology. A change in the ideology will call for a corresponding change in all aspects of the penal administration. The first requisite would be a proper classification of the prisoners. The present classification into "casual" and "habitual" etc. is more or less artificial and vague. There must be some basic and fundamental principle according to which the classification should be made. This basis is furnished by the responsiveness of prisoners to reform. But who will respond to the reform and who not; again who will respond and who slowly or who will matters of and careful the convict circumstances

separately and accorded different individual treatment as may be required by the peculiar circumstances of each particular case. The point in keeping them separately in different blocks and homes is to avoid contamination, and to create a healthy and suitable atmosphere appropriate for each class.

Mentally Defective Offenders

For the mentally unsound prisoners Dr.Sen recommends the building up of a separate block asjecent to the Indian Mental Hospital at Kanke, and says that this suggestion of course requires an extra staff of warders and of doctors trained in the treatment of mental diseases, but the location of the block at this spot has the obvious advantage of utilising the reputed institution at Kanke for criminals. The question of location, he says, is for the Government to decide yet what is most vital and fundamental in the matter is that the arrangements should partake of the nature of a "Home" or a "Hospital" rather than of a Prison, and all upto date methods of treatment including psychiatry and psycho-analysis should be made available for appropriate casses.

Women Offenders

For women offenders, he recommends, a separate prison house. But if this is not possible owing to financial stringency then a separate women's prison house should be erected in one of the wings of the new prison and they should be put under the care of a separate staff for their training. One of the most important features of the training should be so to equip them as will make independent and honest living a practical proposition after they have been released from jail. The idea of the seclusion of a prison house for women is also, says Dr. Sen, in due consonence with Indian temperament and outlook.

Child And Adolescent Offenders

It is regrettable, says Dr. Sen, that the only institution to cater for child offenders in Bihar is the Reformatory at Hazaribagh. Therefore as funds permit an extension and multiplication of such institutions would become highly desirable. Along with it a thorough system of "Probation" will not prove less useful for child offenders as well as for all others including the adults; and the best thing to do would be to make reformatory institutions so many limbs of the Reformfative body and putting them under the control of the Education Department. Some of the remarks apply also to the adoles-

matter of psychological observation. Mere repetition of crimes, says the Doctor, does not indicate that he has aquired an irresistable anti-social habit. The term may be again interpreted to mean professional criminals, e. g. burglars and thieves, that is, persons who have made crime the source of their livelihood. It may also mean prisoners of dangerous character, namely murderers etc., although they may not be habituals .But considered from the point of view of their promises for reform repetitions of crime prompted by want or hunger or by another circumstance do not offer a safe clue to their mind or character. In fact Dr. Sen proves from figures and data that persons who have been previously convicted once, twice or more than twice and have consequently been classed as "Habituals", throw little or no light on their ineligibility for reforms. In order to come to any conclusion in that respect one has to study the cases individually, keep them under observation, separate the hardened criminals from the others, as far as possible, and thus prepare the way for reformative treatment. But for dangerous criminals of settled anti-social habit, cunning stubborn recidivists as they may be fittingly styled, he prescribes a strong dose of hard yet not brutal discipline. They can respond to no other treatment and can inwardly appreciate nothing but a life of hard and rigorrous discipline. They must be kept thoroughly isolated to ensure safety from danger of spreading the influence of their character to others.

Legislative Reforms

In order to put the scheme into practice some legislative reforms would be necessary. The Childrens Act, the Probation of Offender Act and the Borstal Act may b mentioned in this connection as imperatives. Short term imprisonment has proved in England to be an evil. For want of sufficient opportunity due to short term sentences, the criminals instead of being reformed worsen all the more due to contamination and disgrace which jail punishment brings upon them. But such short term imprisonments for the sake of showing elemency is much in fashion in India. Legislative reform in this sphere also is therefore urgently called for.

Departmental Control

The success of the whole penal reform scheme will further depend, says Dr. Sen, upon an efficient Governmental control from above. Dr. Sen, therefore recommends that the ultimate control of these reforms must vest in a prison commisson consisting of three officers who will work under the direction of the Minister incharge of Prisons, namely the Prime Minister. The Commission should be composed of the Inspector General of Prisons, a member of the ministry, and a non-official member who will be an expert in Penology and Prison Reforms.

Dr. Sen also observes that since

jails he f idea of the appointmer time supe rintendents of part time officers hav their collateral charge.

Clerks sho confined to clerical work o should not be allowed to form any of the executive functi has been the practice in jails no rto.

The warder strength in the province is inadequate. But only literate persons holding middle English school certificate or those that have passed the VIII class of Anglo-vernacular shools have been recommended to be elligible for appointment as wardars. Head warders must be matriculates, and 50 per cent of them must come by direct recruitment while the remaining fifty per cent. by promotions from the rank of ordinary warders. Head warders should again have the privilege of filling 25 per cent. of the clerical posts by promotion.

Classification Of Prisoners And Prison Labour

The prisoners should be divided into two broad classes, namely, 'political' and 'non-political'. Non-politicals should be further sub-divided into "casuals" and "habituals" The former should consist of "star" class and "ordinary casuals" while the latter should be comprised of ordinary habituals, prisoners convicted of offences involving moral turpitude and incorrigibles and professionals. The I. G. of Prisons suggests that the classification as political and non-political, casual and habitual should be done by courts.

Hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving have been introduced in various jails of the province Ghani by prison labour has been abolished and instead, oil crushing by Kolhu of the Wardha and Alipore type has been introduced in some of the jails.

Offences And Punishment

The I.G. opines that some deterrent punishments as a measure of jail discipline is necessary and recommends the retention of cross bar fetters and flogging as jail punishments. Cellular confinement as a sentence of court, he recommends, may be abolished but it must be retained as a jail punishment.

Executive And Reformative Influences

At present compulsory primary education upto to the age of twenty five years is given. The I. G. recommends its extension to 45 years, and the prisoners, he says, may also be allowed to sing for half an hour after lock-up. To attend to the reformative side of the jails he recommends the appointment of four inspectors on the same scale as whole-time Superintendents proposed for first class jails. These inspectors, he recommends, should be drawn from persons having experience of social life.

Diet

In the matter of diet, Lt. Col. Unger approves of the idea of accepting articles of food presented by public for feeding the prisoners on festive days subject, ofcourse, to restrictions, if any, by the Inspector-general of Prisons. On fasting days they are

addition to the privilege of writing allowed to him every month.

Female Prisoners

The I. G. of Prisons has no objection to the proposal of allowing half Chattack of cocoanut hair oil and half Chattack of mustard oil for unction to each female prisoner every week. Their Churis, he recommends, should not be removed and if necessary, replaced at their cost. Lahnga and Chaddar may be replaced by Saris of five and half yards. The I. G. further recommends that instead of temporary letting out of female prisoners expecting confinement suitable arrangements for treatment within the jail by maternity nurses should be made During menses light labour should be given and sterilised rags supplied to keep them clean and healthy

LT. COL. CHANDRA'S VIEW

The basic principle of jail administration, says Ltd. Col. J. Chandra I M. S. Superintendent of the Gaya Central Jail, is to reform the criminal by awakening in him the dormant spirit of manhood and righteousness. With this object in view he makes the following suggestions and says that the prisoners should be given due share of responsibility in the jail administration under the general supervision of the prison staff. Due attention should also be given to their proper medical treatment and special medical history sheet of each prisoner may prove a great help in this respect. T. B. patients and other patients of the like type should be separately housed to avoid the spreading of contagion. Sufficient time for easing and privacy in their latrincs must be allowed. In order to keep them clean a proper bathing arrangement and liberal supply of tooth-sticks and 'manjans' should be made. They should be allowed to keep safety razors get hair of the head cropped, face shaved and nails trimmed if so desired by them. Sufficient opportunities and facilities for devotional services like prayers and the performance of other religious functions should be allowed both to the Hindu and the Muslim prisoners. Kathas and Maluds should be arranged for, and Tasbih and Mala should be supplied if required. Remmission in the sentence should be increased to one third instead of one-fourth. The diet of the Prisoners should indeed be well balanced. For every three hundred of them two maunds of mil one maund of underground vegetable and one maund leafy vegetables should be supplied Four Chataks of milk during winter and equivalent quantity of Ghole Matha during summer should be allowed to each prisoner per day Instead of milk two half Chattaks of meat per head should be given to those who make their choice in its favour. Sufficient clothing arrangements should also be made Alse mats should be replaced by Daris. Every prisoner should further be provided with one pair of sandal each and sufficient winter clothing during those months. Primary education should be made compulsory for all and simple village games which

...a sense of keen insight into human nature and all kinds of technique and training necessary for the discharge of such a responsible duty.

Dr. Sen, therefore, recommends the making of proper arrangements for a year's training of suitable officers at the Officers' Training School at Wakefield. He has studied the question from the economic and financial point of view and assures that the expense involved in the process will not be prohibitive.

He has further attempted in his report to give a rough working classification of prisoners and has placed them into seven natural divisions, namely, Women offenders, First offenders, Habitual offenders, Mentalily defective offenders, Child offenders, Adolescent offenders and Under-trials. This classification may be good for all practical purposes, but while doing so he has sounded a caution that the main thing to look into and enquire is the liability of the criminal to reclamation. A close attention to the personality of the offender more than to the nature of his offence is in all cases a matter of supreme importance.

These different classes of prisoners, he recommends, should be kept

A true Borstal is therefore an insistent immediate need, opines Dr. Sen, if indeed the reform of adolescent offenders is seriously contemplated

Under-Trials

The case of separate treatment of under trials is obvious. They are not prisoners yet. At least some of them may be found to be innocent after the trial; and while still under trial they are fully entitled to the statutory presumption of innocence Therefore to accord them the ordinary treatment of a prisoner is out of question. Under the present rules they are allowed their own clothes and need not work if they feel disinclined. But care must be taken that they keep clean and do some work for their own sake, Dr. Sen further recommends that a separate undertrial block with independent outside access should be built within the prison. The junvenile and the adolescent undertrials should be detained in "Detention Homes" or "Remand Homes" specially set up for the purpose with probation officers assigned to them.

Habitual Offenders

The term habitual offender, comments Dr Sen, is vague and misleading. It is liable to various interpretations. It may mean one who has made a habit of crime. This would be a

will therefore be found to be most desirable as it will save duplication of cost and labour.

LT. COL. UNGER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Lt. Col. O. R. Unger I. M. S., Inspector General of Prisons, Bihar has made various recommendations as a measure of jail reform in the different aspects of jail administration in the province of Bihar. Many of these suggestions run counter to the recommendations of the United Pravinces Expert Committee on jail reforms, but in all cases the departure has found justification in the peculiar circumstances of the province.

Superintendent And Staff

To begin with owing to a comparatively small number of jails in Bihar and less heavy jail population than in the U. P. the Lt. Col. does not approve of the Expert Committee's recommendation for the creation of the post of an Assistant I. G. Prisons as obviously the Inspector General of Prisons will not need help in inspection duties. But to assist him in the office work he recommends the appointment of a personal assistant to the I. G. of Prisons.

He approves of the utility of the system of departmental examination for jail staff and recommends the establishment of a training school for them. For important district

Borstal

Borstal institute in the province which is conspicuous by its absence is a highly desirable thing. He therefore, recommends necessary legislation for the purpose as a first requisite.

Prisoners Aid Society to establish the prisoners in life after their release is another very important thing which the province, according to the I. G. lacks Strong public opinion, he suggests, should be created in favour of the society and liberal financial help should be given to it by the Government. To advise the Government in financial and general administration of jail matters, he strongly recommends the formation of an Advisory Board consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary as the Chairman, the Inspector General of Prison's as the Secretary, three members of the Legislative Assembly and one member of the Legislative Council.

General

The question of allowing the prisoners to receive and write one postcard a month instead of one postcard every three months is under consideration but Lt. Col. Unger recommends that if a reply postcard or a letter with a stamp is recieved the prisoners may be allowed to make the reply in

which should be supplied to the prisoners. Moral element, suggests Lt. Col. Chandra, should form the most important item in the education scheme for jails. To achieve this end every prison should be adorned with libraries having books of instructive and recreative character. To keep the prisoners in touch with outside world for widening their outlook English and vernacular newspapers should be supplied. Again the importance of ethical and religious instructions should not be ignored in any scheme of educational reforms in prisons. Even after their release from jails they should not cease to be an object of due care and attention The main purpose of such after-care should be to put them in the way of earning independent livelihood for themselves.

...hwhile there are lots of ...vourtism. It is not understood ...dicates gross irregularity and ...cording to quality specified. This ...pply the whole requirements ...tund a part of it as he failed to ...dvance was made to him, he had to ...ast and although full payment in Babu Debi Dutt Marwari in March ...was also offered to this contractor, ...for the District Committee schools ...the Engineering Department.

The work of supplying furniture ...it is the fault of the contractor or of ...by rains. It is not known whether ...by rains has also been washed down ...to prevent the road being damaged ...Dumka-Deoghar Road near Jarmundi ...by the same contractor on the ...purhat. Another protective work ...district from Shikaripara to Ram... ...produce, from the interior of the ...bullock-cart traffic carrying forest ...the road is now impassable for ...done to carry out this order and ...rebuilt. Nothing has yet been ...work should be pulled down and ...man who ordered that the whole ...had to be rejected by he Chair... ...Debi Dutt Marwari was so bad that it ...Road done by the contractor, Mr. ...culverts on the Shikaripara Brahmani ...good the defects. The work of new ...amount of money this year to make ...stood, it will require a considerable ...technical instructions. It is under... ...done by the contractors ignoring all ...order due, it is said, to the bad work ...considerable cost, is now in very bad ...through their Managing Director ...Mr. Ramjiban Himat Singh at a ...tors, the Express Auto Service Ltd, ...which was repaired by the contrac... ...one. The Dumka-Rampurhat road ...selection, it appears, was not a happy ...Committee, Santal Parganas but the ...tors have been enlisted in the District

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Dumka, Aug. 2,

UNSATISFACTORY AND DEFECTIVE

PUBLIC WORKS THROUGH CONTRACTORS

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BIHAR PRO

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

/CONFIDENTIAL/ **General and Revenue Secretariat**

Dated, Bangalore, 28th August 1939.

No. P1262/Genl

From

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Law Department.

The Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SUBJECT: Appointment of a committee for Jail Reforms.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a draft proceedings of Government on the above subject for kindly furnishing your suggestion as to the terms of reference to the proposed committee.

The draft may kindly be returned with the reply at a very early date.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Confidential No. P1262/Genl

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

To & 30.8.39

The Secy of Prisons

Subject :- Appt of a Committee for Jail Reforms

Sir,

I am directed to ~~request~~ inform you for ~~favour of~~ favour of information that your suggestion as to the terms of reference to the proposed Committee a draft proceedings of Govt in the above Subject.

The draft may kindly be returned with the reply at a very early date.

I am Sir,

26/8/39

Your obedient servant,

BKR

for Secy to Govt

Law Deptt

144-3
Encl. 1

Office of the Inspector General
of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore, dated, 7th October 39.

2382/P

SECY. LAW DEPT. 6 OCT 1939 GOVT TO MYSORE

GEN'L & REV. SECRETARIAT. 6 OCT. 1939 BANGALORE

From.

The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt of H.H. the Maharaja
of Mysore, Law Department, Bangalore.

Sir, Subject:- Appointment of a Committee for
Jail Reforms.

With reference to your letter No.P.1262
dated the 30th August 1939, I have the honour to state
that among the terms of reference to the proposed Com-
mittee the following points may be included.

1. Method of selection of prison staff and arrange-
ments for their training to suit modern Prison
requirements.

2. System of release of prisoners on parole.

The draft received with your letter is returned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

B Kuttayyadas 4/10

Dear Sir Charles,

At the last Budget meeting of the L.C. Mr. D.H. Chandrasekhariah moved a cut motion in the following terms:-

"The demand for Rs.1,25,000 under "19. Jails" be reduced by Rs. 100 to emphasise the need for appointing a committee to go into the question of jail reforms."

It was evidently the object of the mover and supporters of the motion to secure special treatment for persons convicted of political offences. The present may not be the most opportune time for dealing with this question. But there is no doubt that there are other aspects of our prison administration which need ~~scrutiny and perhaps amendment~~. As you know, ~~our~~ system ~~of prison administration~~ has become stereotyped for several decades. The following are some of the matters which readily occur to my mind in this connection:

1) diet of prisoners
2) employment of prisoners and jail industries
3) classification of prisoners
4) release of prisoners on parol
5) recruitment and training of Prisons staff
6) After care of prisoners

The Govt. agreed to appoint a committee composed of officials and non-officials to go into ~~the~~ questions relating to prison administration and submit a report to Govt. I am now writing to ask you if you would agree to be chairman of the Committee and if so to favour Govt. with your suggestions as to the personnel of

the committee and its terms of reference.

Yours sincerely,

nlu

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.,
Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja,
Mysore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

O R D E R No.

Dated, 1939.

The question of appointing a Committee ith a view to examine the present working of the Jails and Lockups and suggest reforms for improving the same, has been pressed upon the attention of Government for some time past, both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Government observe that in Jail administration several improvements and changes have taken place in recent years in different parts of India. There are also other questions such as those of -

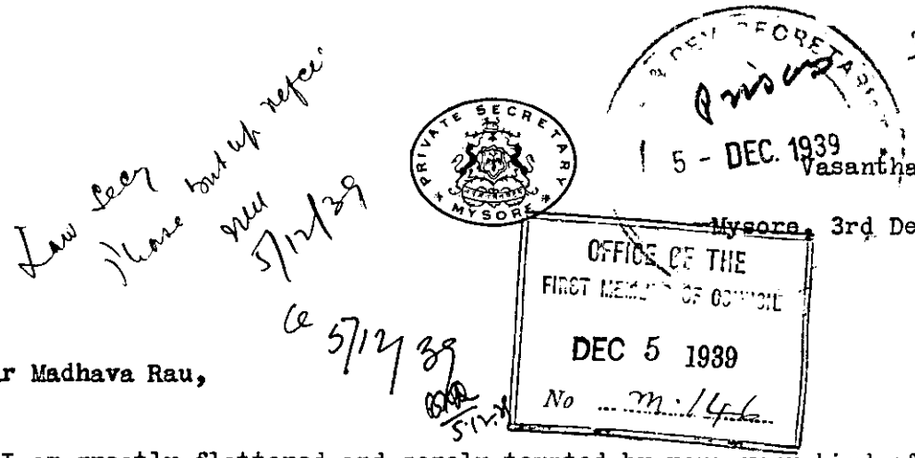
(1) occupation for the inamates of the jail,

(2) the after-care of the released prisoners,

(3) method of selection of prison staff and arrangements for their training to suit modern prison requirements,

(4) the system of release of prisoners on parole etc.,

Government are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the marginally noted officers and non-official gentlemen to go into the above and allied questions and suggest the further measures if any, that may be usefully taken by Government in this behalf.



3683 P839

Vasantha Mahal,

Mysore, 3rd December 1939.

My dear Madhava Rau,

I am greatly flattered and sorely tempted by your very kind offer of the Jails Enquiry. It will perhaps be an index of the willingness of the spirit and the weakness of the flesh that I took with me to study in England Tannenbaum's 'Crime and the Communit; and arranged introductions there to some of the people who are most interested in prison reform, but managed neither to read the book nor to take advantage of the introductions. This is attributable in a large measure to the wear and tear of what I am afraid I have regarded in many cases as futile arguments on previous committees in which I have taken part. I hope, therefore, you will have me excused.

You are good enough to ask me for my suggestions as to the terms of reference and personnel of the Committee. May I venture to add some as to the preliminary spade work, which I am afraid I regard as being of as much importance, if not more, than the discussions in the Committee itself ? My ideas on the subject are still in a crude state, as I have not been able to make the studies that I wanted to, but I hope I may be excused for giving them for what they are worth.

The Science of Punishment. It seems to me that the science of making the punishment fit the crime is a matter of first class importance. So far as I am aware, Magistrates have no guidance in the matter beyond the provisions of the codes as to whether a fine or imprisonment or both is considered the appropriate punishment for any offence, and as to the maximum to be imposed in any particular class of case. Nor am I at all convinced that the framers of the codes have themselves ~~have~~ had very clear ideas on the subject. And many of the provisions belong to a vanished age. The result is patent in the widely varying sentences imposed for similar offences and in the very large extent to which prison committees remit the punishments imposed by the courts. I venture to think that this is a question which requires study by psychologists and by judicial officers. Perhaps it might be desirable to consult the Chief Justice as to the practicability of calling periodical conferences of people in whom the power of inflicting punishment is vested and attempting to arrive at something like a common standard of punishment to be awarded for similar offences.

I might add in this connection that there is a tendency in England, which I regard as carried to extreme lengths, towards the imposition of extraordinarily light

punishments for what used to be regarded as grave offences, while in some cases much harsher punishments are imposed for things which have only recently been brought within the category of crimes.

I should like to mention one more point in this connection. I think I am right in saying that it is the law that the undergoing of a sentence of imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine does not exempt the person concerned from payment of the fine. He is just as liable to that when he comes out as he was before. If this is the case, it seems to me that the law should either be altered or enforced. If the law prescribes a fine as the punishment and the offender is able to pay the fine, he should be made to pay the fine and not allowed to reside in a jail at State expense as an alternative to doing so.

Classification of offenders. This again is very largely a question of psychology. Speaking without the study of the subject which is required, I should say that there is need to provide for offenders of five different classes.

(a) People who recognize no law. This class is intended to include the habitual criminal whose hand is against the community, and who is always ready to break a law, more particularly the laws of property, if he sees any advantage by doing so.

(b) People who set their faces against particular laws. In this class I would include political offenders, passive resisters, conscientious objectors, anti-vaccinationists, and the like. That is to say, people who have no real criminal instincts, but have convinced themselves that it is their duty to resist particular laws in respect of which their views are at variance with those of the majority of the community.

(c) Occasional offenders. In this class I would include the man who in a temporary access of drunkenness, rage, mental aberration or extreme necessity, offends against the law, whether seriously or otherwise, but normally is as good a citizen as his neighbour.

(d) First offenders.

(e) Juvenile offenders.

Coming to the question of the punishments to be inflicted, I note that, even as regards class (a), the habitual offender, a vast amount of work has been done in other countries in the direction of reformation. I have not had time to study the results. Personally, I am inclined to hold the old-fashioned view that for these people you need jails of the present type in which to sweat the devil out of them.

As regards the man who sets his face against a particular law, what we need to do is to segregate him from the community until such time as it is safe to let him mix with them again. There is no need to degrade him or to inflict hardship upon him. The appropriate place for people of this kind is, I think, a concentrati camp where they are kept with people of their own sort, and are allowed within limits to have their families to live with them, if they and their families wish it. They may likewise be allowed within limits to carry on their trade or business, to enjoy amenities and to provide themselves with food of their own choosing, subject, of course, to the proviso that the community should not be made to pay for them more than a reasonable fixed sum.

The class of occasional offenders would be found, I belive, to include quite a large proportion even of the murderers in Mysore, that is to say men who have been carried away by sudden accesses of passion in disputes over land, women or money. A great number of these people are just as good citizens as their neighbours except for their single aberration. I belive the way to treat them in an agricultural ~~colony~~ would be to put them into an agricultural colony in some area that requires to be developed, and after a time to let them have their families with them if they and their families were willing. I should hope that, if a group of people of this sort were put into a colony for a term of years, with arrangements for synchronising their period of stay, and arrangements for grouping of castes, etc., it might be possible, when the time to release them came, simply to remove the barbed wire that encircled them, and to let their colony take its place among the villages in the neighbourhood.

As regards first offenders, I have not seen statistics recently showing the number of cases in which people of this sort have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, but this used to be one of the scandals of the administration. The system of releasing first offenders subject to their coming up for punishment when called upon is now very largely in vogue, and I would have the attention of the District Magistrates called to it, with the additional provision that they should report for punishment any magistrate who persists in sending first offenders to jail for short periods.

The question of juvenile criminals is, I understand, already being dealt with.

The above suggestions for the treatment of the subject cover most of those included in your letter, but in a different order. There remain the questions of

releasing prisoners on parole and the after care of prisoners, and the recruitment and training of prison staff. The first is a question that I venture to think should be discussed between selected judicial officers and the Prison Committee. As I understand the practice at present prevailing, the judicial officer imposes what he regards as the sentence requisite to purge the crime, and he is never consulted again. After the prisoners go to jail the sentence so imposed may be reduced by 30 per cent or more on the recommendation of a committee of officers who consider the prisoner's conduct in the jail the reports of the police officers and the villagers as to whether they are willing to have them back, and the question whether there is anybody to act as a probation officer. As to the first of these points, it is a truism, in England at least, that the people who earn most remission for good behaviour in jail are the old lags who have been there before and who know the ropes. As to the second, I am afraid there would be very little difficulty in influencing the report either of the police officers or of the villagers either for or against the prisoner if his friends or enemies wished to do so. As to the third point, I am afraid that there are practically no private persons in Mysore who would be willing to employ ex-prisoners or to act as probation officers. The probation officer generally the Patel, and which Patel can refuse if such an office is thrust upon him ? The question is whether, having accepted it, he ever takes any further action.

Lastly, as regards the recruitment and training of the prison staff, we witnessed good many years ago a switch over from jailors to doctors, and the present tendency is to switch over again from doctors of the body to the doctors of the mind. I think either tendency can go too far, but I do think that the time has come to bring a knowledge of psychology into the matter.

The above suggestions are the result of crude thinking without the necessary study and I daresay you will not be prepared to accept them, and I shall quite understand if you are unable to do so. Should they appeal to you at all, I would venture to suggest to you as a first step to put some young and enthusiastic officer, possibly a professor of psychology, on special duty to study the literature on the subject and to prepare the statistics. As instances of the statistics he should collect, I would suggest (1) a scrutiny of all the judgments leading up to long term sentences for a series of years and a rough classification of the persons psychologically on some such lines as I have suggested (2) a similar scrutiny of short term sentences, especially with reference to the question of first offenders and juvenile offenders, (3) an enquiry into the working of the probation and after care system with a view to ascertaining (a) the extent to which there has been any attempt at reformation of the prisoner, (b) the extent to which there has been any

control at all, (c) the number of prisoners that have reverted to crime and (d) the number that have passed out of view.

If I could help such an officer in his enquiry, either by testing his conclusions or by getting him to test mine, I should be very glad to do what I could. If the Chief Justice would perform a similar function, I am sure his help would be invaluable. And I hope that, if your special officer was of the right kind, you would ~~really~~ get a really useful scheme to put before the Committee. As I have said at the outset, I would beg to be excused from the process of moulding that scheme into the shape of a committee report.

Yours sincerely,

G Schuster

At the last Budget meeting of the L.C. Mr. D.H.Chandrasekharaiya moved a cut motion in the following terms:-

"The demand for Rs.1,25,000 under "19.Jails" be reduced by Rs.100 to emphasise the need for appointing a committee to go into the question of jail reforms."

It was evidently the object of the mover and supporters of the motion to secure special treatment (beyond that permitted under existing orders) for persons convicted of political offences. The present may not be the most opportune time for dealing with this particular question: But there is no doubt that there are other aspects of our system of prison administration which need looking into, in view of the fact that this system has become steriotyped for several decades. The following are some of the matters which readily occur to my mind in this connection:

1) diet of prisoners
2) employment of prisoners and jail industries
3) classification of prisoners
4) release of prisoners on parole
5) recruitment and training of Prisons staff
6) After care of prisoners.

When the above cut motion was discussed the Government agreed to appoint a committee composed of officials and non-officials to go into questions relating to prison administration and submit a report to Government. I am ~~now writing to ask you if you would~~ kindly agree to be Chairman of the Committee and if so, May I request you to favour Government with your suggestions regarding the personnel of the Committee and its terms of reference.

Yours

Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur
K.S.Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Retired Chief Justice of the High Court

18th December 1939.

19

At the last Budget meeting of the Legislative Council Mr. D.H. Chandrasekharaiya moved a cut motion in the following terms:-

> "The demand for Rs.1,25,000/- under '19 Jails' be reduced by Rs.100/- to emphasize the need for appointing a committee to go into the question of jail reforms."

It was evidently the object of the mover and supporters of the motion to secure special treatment (beyond that permitted under existing orders) for persons convicted of political offences. The present may not be the most opportune time for dealing with this particular question. But there is no doubt that there are other aspects of our system of prison administration which need looking into, in view of the fact that this system has become stereotyped for several decades. The following are some of the matters which readily occur to my mind in this connection:-

1. diet of prisoners.
2. employment of prisoners and jail industries.
3. classification of prisoners.
4. release of prisoners on parole.
5. recruitment and training of Prisons staff.
6. After care of prisoners.

When the above cut motion was discussed, the Government agreed to appoint a committee composed of officials and non-officials to go into questions relating to prison administration and submit a report to Government. I am now desired to write and request you to very kindly accept the Chairmanship of the Committee and to favour Government with your suggestions regarding the personnel of the Committee and its terms of reference.

Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur
K.S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar Esq., B.A.,B.L.,
Retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore,
Bangalore.

4182/P/39

26th December

D.O 94

My dear Sir Charles,

With reference to your D.O. letter No.455 dated 20th December 1939 enclosing a cutting from the "Statesman" regarding prison reforms in Mysore, I wish to say that no such scheme has been sanctioned nor (so far as I know) even considered.

Yours sin

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.,
Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja,
Bangalore.

Memo. No. 94-1

Law Secretary with compliments. Sir Charles Todhunter's letter No.C.455 dated 20th December 1939 is enclosed.

This will be
file.
Eg
3
30/12

Vasantha Mahal.

Mysore.

20th December 1939

My dear Madhava Rau,

With reference to the correspondence on the subject of the Jails Committee which ended with my letter No.C.248, of the 4th instant, I have just seen the enclosed copy of a notice in "The Statesman" which seems to suggest that the Government have already sanctioned a far-reaching scheme of reforms somewhat on the lines which I have advocated. No such scheme, however, appears to have come through officially so far. If it is true that it has been sanctioned, I should be very grateful if I might have the files for reference.

Yours sincerely,

SNK.

THE STATESMAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1939.

Prison Reforms

Mysore Government Sanction Scheme

Mysore Government have sanctioned proposals for reforms of State prisons. When such a scheme is in full swing prisoners will be in two divisions, incorrigibles such as habituals and those convicted for major offences, and ordinary criminals.

The incorrigibles will continue to be housed in normal, though small sized, prisons; but the condition of ordinary class prisoners will be greatly improved. They will be kept in regular camps located in the vicinity of large public works where they will be employed regularly to earn normal wages.

Thus ordinary prisoners will be given full employment facilities of open air life, non-prison food and adult education facilities. The first camp under the scheme will be opened shortly at Byramangala near Bangalore.

3938/45

CONFIDENTIAL.

My dear Sir. Narayana Rao

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No.144-3 dated 5th October 1939, re: the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of Jail Reform I am desired to state that it is proposed to appoint the marginally noted persons as Members of the Committee and to request you to be good as to favour Government with your suggestions if any, in the matter.

CHAIRMAN:

Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur
S.Chandrasekhara Iyer, Esqr.

MEMBERS:

Rajasevasakta B.K.Narayana Rao, Esq.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, Esq.,
District Magistrate.

B.G.Appadorai Mudaliar, Esqr.,
Director of Ind. & Commerce.

Rajadharmaprasakta
K.Shankaranarayana Rao, Esqr.,
Retd. Judge, Mysore High Court.

D.H.Chandrasekharaiya, Esqr.,

B. Puttaiya, Esqr.,

R. Gopalaswami Iyer. Esqr.

Rajasevasakta
B.K.Narayana Rao, Esqr., B.A., M.B., C.M., etc.,
Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

(GS 2740

tsevasakta
B. K. NARAYANA RAO, Esq.,
B.A., M.B.C.M.,

Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore,

Bangalore, dated the... 9th February *19* 40

D.O. No. 144

Confidential

ENC.

~~XXXX~~ Dear Mr. Keshavaiengar,

I am in receipt of your D.O. 3938/C.B. dated the 7th instant proposing the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of the Jail reforms. The Committee proposed ~~xxx~~ to be appointed is so admirably suited for the purpose that I have no suggestions to offer.

Yours sincerely,
B K Narayana Rao 9/2

5. 11/5 16/2

B.T. Keshavaiengar, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, Bangalore.

4054/C5
Conf

D/14/2/40

Dear Sir,

I have consulted Dr.B.K.Narayana Rao regarding the personnel of the Jail Reforms Committee, and he has written to say that the names suggested by you are admirably suited for the purpose. On hearing from you, I shall take further action in the matter on the basis of your letter of the 31st January 1940.

Yours sincerely,

14/2/40

Rajadharmapravina Dewan Bahadur
K.S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar,B.A.,B.L.,
Retd. Chief Judge of Mysore.

4054/CB
Encl

14th February 1940

My dear Sir,

I have consulted Dr. B.K. Narayana Rao regarding the personnel of the Jail Reforms Committee, and he has written to say that the names suggested by you are admirably suited for the purpose. On hearing from you, I shall take further action in the matter on the basis of your letter of the 31st January 1940.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely,

Rajadharmapravina Dewan Bahadur
K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A.,B.L.,
Retired Chief Judge of Mysore.

"Chandra Vilasa,"

16th Feb.1940.

C.B. 1115 16/2

Dear Mr.Kesaviengar,

Thanks for the list of names, which seems suitable. It remains to tack on an efficient and helpful person as Secretary.

If you will kindly pass on to me any books, reports or papers available in the Secretariat on the subject of prison reform, I shall perhaps be able to dip into them before the Committee begins to function.

Yours sincerely,

N.S. Chandrasekharaiya

.V.Narayana Rao, B.A., LL.B.
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

D.910-P6132/Rev2

8th March 1940.

My Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith for your kind perusal & and information copy of Government Order No.P/ 97 6043-110/ Pris 97-39-1 dated the 6th March 1940 constituting a Committee to examine the working of the Jails in the State and suggest reforms for improving the same under your Chairmanship.

Yours sincerely,

8/3

Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur
K.S.Chandrasekhara Iyer, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Retired Chief Justice of Mysore, Bangalore

For kind approval & signature.
6.
8/3/40

Proceedings of the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Order No. P 6043-100 Pris 97-39-1

Dated 6th March 1940.

The question of appointing a Committee with a view to examine the pres working of the jails and lock-ups, and su reforms for improving the same, has been pressed upon the attention of Govt. for some time past both in the R.A. and the L A considerable period of time has elapsed since the subject of prison administratio in India was subjected to comprehensive enquiry. The system in force in Mysore, which is more or less the same in essenti as in British India, has remained almost unchanged during the last 25 years and mo The Govt. consider that the time has arri for a thorough overhauling of the machine and methods in the light of experience here and elsewhere, and of progressive ideas as to the treatment of prisoners and the moral and deterrent effect of

Chairman.

Rajadharmapravina
Diwan Bahadur K.S.
Chandrasekhara Iyer, Esqr.,
B.A., B.L., Retd. Chief
Judge of Mysore.

Members

Rajasevasaktha B.K.Narayana
Rao, Esqr., B.A., M.B., C.M.,
etc., I.G. of Prisons;

Abdul Aziz Khan, Esqr., B.A.,
Dist. Magistrate, Bangalore.

B.G.Appadorai Mudaliar, Esqr.,
B.A., etc. acting Director
of Ind. & Com.

Rajadharmaprasaktha
K.Shankaranarayana Rao, Esqr.,
M.A., B.L., Retd. Judge, High
Court of Mysore,

D.H.Chandrasekharaiya, Esqr.,
B.A., LL.B., Advocate and
Member, Legislative Council.

B.Puttaiya, Esqr., B.A.,
Retd. Supdt., Govt. Printing.

R.Gopalaswami Iyer, Esqr.,
R.A.Member.

Secretary.

B.K.Ramakrishnaiya, Esqr.,
M.A.LL.B., Asst.Secy.
to Government.

prison discipline. They are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee consiting o: the marginally noted officials and non-off: gentlemen to make an enquiry into the whol: matter of prison administration in the Mysore State, the efficacy of the existing system, and any defects therein, and to suggest remedies and improvements on practicable lines.

The Committee will consider the following among other points falling within the scope of the enquiry:--

1. The appropriateness and efficacy of the present system in the matter of its reformatory and deterrent effects;

2. The classification of criminals and discrimination in regard to their treatment in jail;

3. The employment of prisoners on appropriate forms of labour, including jail industries;

4. The instruction and training of prisoners;

5. The health and well-being of the inmates of prisons including those under trial;

6. Jail discipline, prison offences and punishments;

7. Dietary;

8. Release of prisoners on parole or security;

9. The aftercare of discharged prisoners including facilities for their reinstatement social and economic life;

10. Jail visitors and honorary helpers in welfare work;

11. Prison staff, their recruitment, training duties and emoluments;

12. Number and location of prisons; and

13. Finance.

20.2.40

Secretary to Government,
Law Deptt.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons.
" Comptroller to Government.
" Other Heads of Departments.

Press Table.

***

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

O R D E R No.P.6043-100/Pris 97-39-1

Dated Bangalore the 6th March 1940.

The question of appointing a Committee with a view to examine the present working of the jails and lock-ups, and suggest reforms for improving the same, has been pressed upon the attention of Government for some time past both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. A considerable period of time has elapsed since the subject of prison administration in India was subjected to comprehensive enquiry The system in force in Mysore, which is more or less the same in essentials as in British India, has remained almost unchang during the last 25 years and more. The Government consider tha the time had arrived for a thorough overhauling of the machine and methods in the light of experience here and elsewhere, and of progressive ideas as to the treatment of prisoners and the moral and deterrent effect of prison discipline. They are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the marginal noted officials and n official gentlemen to make an enquiry into the whole matter of prison administration in the Mysore State, t efficacy of the exist system, and any defe therein, and to sugg remedies and improv on practicable line

The Committee consider the follo among other point

Chairman.
Dharmapravina Diwan Bahadur
T.Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Esq.,
B.A., B.L., Retired Chief Judge
Mysore.

Members.
Vasakta
T.Narayana Rao, Esq., B.A., M.B., I.P.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Arif Khan, Esq., B.A.,
District Magistrate, Bangalore.
T.A.Padmaraj Mudaliar, Esq., B.A., etc.,
Acting Director of Industries & Commerce.
Dharmaprasakta
K.Shankaranarayana Rao, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
Retired Judge, High Court of Mysore.
H.Chandrasekharaiya, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate and Member, Legislative Council.
Puttaiya, Esq., B.A.,
Retired Superintendent, Government Printing.
Gopalaswami Iyer, Esq.,
Representative Assembly Member.

Secretary.
K.Ramakrishnaiya, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

1. The appropriateness and efficacy of the present system in the matter of its reformatory and deterrent effects;

2. The classification of criminals and discrimination in regard to their treatment in jail;

3. The employment of prisoners on appropriate forms of labour, including jail industries;

4. The instruction and training of prisoners;

5. The health and well-being of the inmates of prisons including those under trial;

6. Jail discipline, prison offences and punishments;

7. D i e t a r y;

8. Release of prisoners on parole or security;

9. The aftercare of discharged prisoners, including facilities for their reinstatement in social and economic life

10. Jail visitors and honorary helpers in welfare work;

11. Prison staff, their recruitment, training duties and emoluments;

12. Number and location of prisons and

13. F i n a n c e.

For Secretary to Government
Law Department.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

The Comptroller to Government.

The other Heads of Departments.

THE PRESS TABLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

O R D E R No.P. 6043-100/Pri.97-39-1

Dated Bangalore the 6th March 1940.

The question of appointing a Committee with a view to examine the present working of the jails and lock-ups, and suggest reforms for improving the same, has been pressed upon the attention of Government for some time past both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. A considerable period of time has elapsed since the subject of prison administration in India was subjected to comprehensive enquiry. The system in force in Mysore, which is more or less the same in essentials as in British India, has remained almost unchanged during the last 25 years and more. The Government consider that the time has arrived for a thorough overhauling of the machinery and methods in the light of experience here and elsewhere, and of progressive ideas as to the treatment of prisoners and the moral and deterrent effect of prison discipline. They are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the marginal noted officials and non official gentlemen to make an enquiry into the whole matter of prison administration in the Mysore State, the efficacy of the existing system, and any defects therein, and to suggest remedies and improvements on practicable lines.

The Committee will consider the following

Chairman.
Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur
K.S.Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Esq.,
B.A., B.L., Retired Chief Judge
of Mysore.

Members.-
Rajasevasakta
B.K.Narayana Rao, Esq., B.A., M.B., C.M.,
etc., Inspector General of Prisons.

.Abdul Aziz Khan, Esq., B.A.,
District Magistrate, Bangalore.

.B.G.Appadorai Mudaliar, Esq., B.A., etc.,
Acting Director of Industries & Commerce.

.Rajadharmaprasakta
K.Shankaranarayana Rao, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
Retired Judge, High Court of Mysore.

.H.Chandrasekharaiya, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate and Member, Legislative Council.

.Iuttaiya, Esq., B.A.,
Retired Superintendent, Government Printing.

.Gopalaswami Iyer, Esq.,
Representative Assembly Member.

Secretary.
.K.Ramakrishnaiya, Esq., M.A., M.L.,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

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5. The health and well-being of the inmates of prisons including those under trial;

6. Jail discipline, prison offences and punishments,

7. D i e t a r y;

8. Release of prisoners on parole or security;

9. The aftercare of discharged prisoners, including facilities for their reinstatement in social and economic life;

10. Jail visitors and honorary helpers in welfare work;

11. Prison staff, their recruitment, training duties and emoluments;

12. Number and location of prisons; and

13. F i n a n c e.

For Secretary to Government
Law Department.

The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

The Comptroller to Government.

The other Heads of Departments.

THE PRESS TABLE.

G. R. S. App. F VI—G 2]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

2 drafts

Diary No. of letter replied to..... .....

Section Pris

File No. 97-39

Serial No. 2.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue 6/3/40 193 .

Read—

Signed by Mr. K.P.P

May this be—

(i) printed?

(ii) treated as a standing order?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part?

(iv) translated?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part?

Order thereon.—No. P6102-3

Govt are pleased to sanction a sum of Rs 1200/- (Rupees one thousand two hund for meeting the contingent expens in connection with Jail Reforms Committee and direct that the said amount be placed at the

disposal of Rajadhanaprawina Diwan Bahadur K S. Chandrasekhara Iyer chief Judge of Mysore & Chairman of the Committee. ~~to be being not required to furnish accounts and vouchers thereof~~ for".

Govt. are also pleased direct further that a Remington Noiseless Type writer be purchased at a cost of Rs 450/- (Rupees four hundred & fifty) and disposed for his personal use; ~~the machine being returned by him after the Committee's work is over~~.

Mr. B. K. Ramakrishnaiya, M.A. L.L.B (List of Enclosures
Assistant Secretary to Govt.) Secretary of the said Committee is requested to take necessary action in the matter, the expenditure being met out of the sanctioned grants under "12 Misl. Committees" in the current year's budget.

Copied by
Examined by

WD 0279—GPB—22,500—14-4-38

to Secy to Govt, Lab Deptt.

per D.O. with D.O. letter.

G. R. S. App. F. G. S.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

6 Copies

D.O. No P6144/Secl
& 9.3.40

Dear Sir,

In Continuation of the C.O No P6102-3/Pin 97-39-2 dated 6th March 1940 sanctioning a Commission of Rs. 1200/- and the purchase of a Remington Norse less Typewriter at a cost of Rs 450/-, for being placed at the disposal of Rajadharmaprawina Dewan Bahadur K S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Retired Chief Judge of Mysore, Chairman of the Jail Reforms Committee, I am desired to State that the Govt. desire that no vouchers or receipts be required to be furnished by him for the expenditure incurred out of the ~~commission~~ amount ~~placed at his disposal~~. it being treated as a final charge and that the type-writer ~~to be returned~~

WD 0280—GPB—22,500—14-3-38

may not be
to be ~~detained by him~~ kept
~~if being retained by him~~ Govt has no use even
after the work of the
Committee is over.

Yours Sincerely,

3

To
M. Viraraghavachariar Esqr. B.A, B.L.
Convenor to Govt
through the Jail Secy.

6/2/40 No. P 6149/Misc 9.3.40

Copy to the Secretary
of the Jail Reforms Committee
for information.

G. R. S. App. F VI—G 2]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to..... 3 Draft

Section P M.

File No. 97-39

Serial No. 4

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue 28/3/40 193 .

Signed by M. M. K. R.

Read—

G.O No. P. 6043-100/Pris 97-39-1 dated 6.3.1940 appointing the Jail Reforms committee

May this be—

(i) printed?

(ii) treated as a standing order?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part?

(iv) translated?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part?

Order thereon.—No. P 6450-1

Govt are pleased to direct that Rajadharmaprawina Diwan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer will, as Chairman of the ~~Jail~~ committee and ~~Rajadharmaprabhakara K. Shankara narayana Rao as~~

~~Member of the Committee~~,
draw the same rate of
Travelling allowance and
Daily allowance for halts
as he drew before ~~he~~
retirement from the service
as Chief Judge ~~and Judge~~
~~of the~~ High Court respectively.

The non official members
will be allowed travelling
Allowance and Daily allowance
at rates prescribed for
non official members of the
legislative council, for
journeys and halts in
connection with the meeting
of the Committee, ~~the~~
local members will not
be entitled to such allowances
for attending the meeting at Bangalore

List of Enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

16/3/31

Secy to Govt Law Dept.

WD 0279—GPB—22,500—14-4-38

To
The Secy, Jail Reforms Committee
The Council through H. C.

[. R. S. App. F VI—G 2]

UBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

Section. Pris

File No. 97-39

Serial No. 5

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Date of issue 28/3/40 193 .

Signed by Mr. M. K. R.

Read— G.O No P 6043-100/P 97-39-1 dated 6. 3. 40 appointing ~~the Jail Reform Committee~~, with Mr. B. K. Rama Krishnaiya, ~~A. A. D.~~ Asst. Secy Work as Secretary to the Committee to examine the working of the jails and lock-ups in the State and Order thereon.—No. P 6452—4.

Govt are pleased to direct that Mr Rama Krishnaiya will draw in addition to his pay, a deputation allowance of Rs. (Rupees fifty) per mensem with effect from the 15th March 1940 long as he continues t

May this be—

(i) printed ?

(ii) treated as a standing order ?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part ?

(iv) translated ? to Kannada & Urdu

(v) placed at the disposal of the press for immediate issue

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

to the Secretary of the
Jail Reforms Committee
& both an account of the
the expenditure will be
met out of the provision
under 12 Genl Adm in
the current year's budget.
Necessary provision will
made in the next year
Budget

for Secy Home, Law Depts.

To The Secy, Jail Reforms Committee
The Comptr through Fr. D.
The Repr, G. R.S.

26/2/40.

List of Enclosure

Copied by

Examined by

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

No. P 6455 & 28-3-4
Pris 97-39-6

3 Drafts

To

The Supdt., Govt. Printing & Stationary
Bangalore

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to supply the Stationery articles required for the use of the Jail Reforms Committee, (vide G.O No P 6043-100/Pris 97-39-1 dated 6. 3. 40) on indent from the Secy of the said Committee.

I am also to request that a copy of the Mysore Gazette may kindly be supplied for the use of the Secy of the Committee and that all printing work connected with the said Committee may be got done in the Govt Press.

In duplicate
as the necessary Stamp duty
Typing work can be
attended from the
Govt Press

WD 0280—GPB—22,500—14-3-38

Shaw ek

H.W. 16/7/1

Secy to Govt, Law Deptt.

No. P6456 & 28.3.40.

Copy ~~[illegible]~~ to the Secy,
Jail Reforms Committee.
for information.

[illegible]
25/3/40.

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Draft

No. P6457-65 dt 28.3.40

Pis 97-39-7

To

The D. Cs of Dists.

Sir,

I am directed to request you will be good as to render all necessary help to the Committee when they visit your district.

I have etc

14m 2 16/31

Secy to Govt, Law Dept

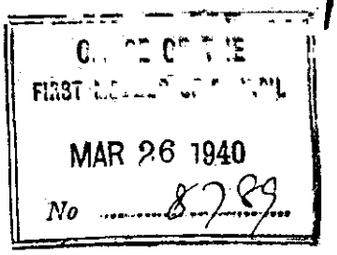
No. P6466 dt 28-3-40.

Copy to the Secy, Jail Reforms Committee

for 15/3/40.

invite their reference to G.O. No P6043-100 Pris 97-39-1 dt 6.3.1940 re his appointment as a Committee for Jail Reforms and

6256/39



Bangalore,

Dated 24th March 1940.

Pris 97-39

From

Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur,

K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Esq.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

Law Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government No. P. 6043-100--Pris. 97-39-1, dated the 6th March 1940, appointing a Committee to enquire into and report on the system of Prison administration in Mysore.

I entered upon my work as Chairman of the Committee on the 15th instant, on which date Mr. B.K. Ramakrishnaiya also reported himself for duty as Secretary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K S Chandrasekharaiyar

Memo No. P6571/ Pris 97-39 Dated 30-3-40

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Comptroller & Auditor for info.

for Secretary to Govt., Law Dept.

Copy to O.B.

6255 of 1939

Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.,
Chairman, Jail Reforms Committee.

"Chandra Vilasa"
Bull Temple Road, Basavanagudi,

Bangalore, 24th March *1940.*

26 MAR 1940 GOVT. OF MYSORE

SECRETARIAT
MAR 26 1940
No 8788

Dear Mr. Narayana Rao,

In acknowledging the receipt of Assistant Secretary Mr. Poonegar's D. O. No. P. 6217, dated the 15th March 1940 and its enclosures, I should like to say how much I appreciate the gift of the new Noiseless Remington Typewriter, which will be a pleasant memento of my association with this as well as other Committees in the past.

Yours sincerely,
K S Chandrasekharaiyar

To

H. V. Narayana Rao, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.